THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
W. B. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, ...N. P. REED.
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 54 and 56 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week... 15
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$6.00
Address, GAZETTE.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867. NUMBER 276.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including Leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family Circle and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.00.
—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
☞ Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE ISSUE MADE.

The so-called Labor Reform party met in convention last night, and nominated a municipal ticket, with Mr. Blackmore for Mayor, and Mr. Allinder for Treasurer. Mr. B.—a very worthy gentleman—has made several unsuccessful efforts for the honorable position to which nominated, and it is hardly reasonable to presume that he will develope as much strength in the forthcoming election as he did in either of his previous attempts. He is a member of the democratic party, and cannot consistently ask Republicans to cast their ballots in his favor.

Mr. Allinder, it will be observed, has more attention paid to his *claims* outside of the Republican party than in its ranks. It does seem strange that he should be selected by workingmen to defeat a mechanic who has ever been proud to be called by that name and who has spent the best part of his life at hard and honest toil. Mr. McCarthy is a representative of the workingmen, but the leaders of the Labor Reform Party ignore him as though their faith in the executive abilities of a hard fisted mechanic were not very largely developed. The Republicans will now bid adieu to Mr. A. and let him rest in the hands of the opposition.

The Democracy, who had the controlling influence in the Convention last night, will probably unite on this ticket, and the issue may be said to be fairly presented. Republicans will see the elements at work to displace their party from power in the municipal government of the city, and will act accordingly. The ticket presented to our party for its support is a good one and cannot be defeated if voters stand by their candidates, and, forgetting all prejudice to individuals, vote with full knowledge that a defeat at this particular time would be prolific of great political evil to the party here and elsewhere.

GENERAL W. W. AVERILL.

There is no warrant for the statement in the newspapers that this gentleman's appointment to the War Department will be urged. We understand, however, that his friends will press his appointment to the Mexican Embassy.

If the General would prefer civil service in Mexico to the Consul Generalship of the Canadian Dominion, which he now holds with great acceptance both to Canada and his own country, his many friends in this city will rejoice in his preference to that important mission. It could not be conferred on one more likely to fulfill every just expectation of our government and people. He has had rare opportunities, and well improved them, by acquiring an inside knowledge of Mexican character, language and customs.

MOREY, editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) *News*, published an article very abusive of Gen. Burbridge, and reflecting on his conduct while in command in Kentucky. Oscar Burbridge, a brother of the General, met Morey in Covington, and told him he should be held responsible for the article. Morey denied the authorship, but told Burbridge that, if he came to Cynthiana, he would show him the author. They separated, when Morey borrowed a pistol and went about the streets half a day inquiring for Burbridge. They met again, and renewed the discussion about the article. Morey called Burbridge a liar, when Burbridge struck him with a cain. Morey tried to get out his pistol, but Burbridge anticipated him, drew a pistol and shot him in the right side, producing a painful but not dangerous wound. Burbridge was arrested and gave bail in $1,000. The day of Kentucky civilization appears to be somewhere in the far distant future, and the child is not born who can hope to see the State redeemed from the effects of slavery and the pretended loyalty which has excluded her from the benefits of healthful reconstruction after the war.

THE New York *Tribune* proposes that the Harlem Railroad increase its business by arranging with the Street Commissioners to load its cattle cars at night with street scrapings, whirl these to the rural districts and sell them for cost of transportation to the farmers, who would thereby largely increase the amount of produce to be returned. The suggestion would apply with equal force to our Central, which, with all the sins laid at its door, is an institution which has contributed very largely to our prosperity, and would greatly extend its benefits by thus extending its business.

The French people are now on the *qui vive* for a war with Prussia, and they say that the late pleasant little episode of Roman intervention was created by Napoleon merely to offer him a chance to test the Chassepot gun, which has proved even more effective than the most sanguine had looked for. Needle guns, which last year occupied the pinnacle of popularity, jointly with Bismarck, are now, say these French people, to go down before the Chassepots and Napoleon. At any rate we may look for a continuation of the mighty duel between the two arbiters of Europe.

IN MISSISSIPPI, Hon. A. G. Brown, formerly both United States and Confederate Senator, took the stump in favor of a Convention, as did General Alcorn, although both are disfranchised. The Conservatives made a determined effort to defeat the Convention by refusing to vote. The measure was carried by a large majority.

When the last words of great men are quoted, those of poor Fitz Green Halleck will figure strangely even in that strange company. They were: "Hand me my pantaloons, Mary." Mary was his sister.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says that during the war, and after their surrender, their only allies at the North were enrolled under the banner of Democracy.

OCCASIONAL is very hopeful of successful reconstruction, the coming winter, on the Congressional plan.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—As every Copperhead-rebel-Johnson Democrat, and every on-the-fence Conservative is just now howling and shedding crocodile tears over the terrible consequences that will befall the Republican party, should Congress impeach and remove Andrew Johnson, now, therefore, in order to console their great grief over these prospective losses to the Republican party, I hereby offer to pay *Ten Cents Reward!!* for the name of each and every genuine Republican, in Allegheny county, who shall vote the Copperhead ticket at the next election, in consequence of such impeachment and removal. The names so wanted in good faith for future reference, and if the numbers are as great as these mourners at the Republican funeral represent, a considerable sum may be realized. X.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Danish West Indies.

Greenbacks vs. National Banks.

Cotton Tax Repeal.

Gen. Butler on the Currency.

The House Committees.

The Impeachment Reports.

Kentucky Members.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1867.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The State Department has been for some time past endeavoring to negotiate for the purchase of some of the Danish West India Islands. It is now stated that St. Thomas and St. John have been bought, subject to the approval of the United States Senate. To ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants relative to the contemplated change from the Danish to the United States Government, the Rev. Mr. Hawley was commissioned to proceed there some time ago. His mission was very satisfactory. In his report he states that nearly all the inhabitants are favorable to annexation to this country. The rumor that an expedition had sailed to take possession of the islands is absurd.

GREENBACKS VS. NATIONAL BANKS.

The vote of the House on the resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Banking to report a bill providing for the withdrawal of the National Bank Currency, and substituting therefor greenbacks, is regarded as very significant of the temper of the House. The Ways and Means Committee intend to take up at an early day the question of contraction, and report in accordance with the resolution referred to them to-day. They will also take up the question of the repeal of the cotton tax. The wool interest is said to be strongly opposed to the repeal of this tax, as it will materially interfere with the production of wool.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will, at their next session, take up the bill referred to them providing for the suspension of the President pending impeachment. The bill is a general one in its character, and it is the opinion of many of the Senators and members that it is necessary that some legislation should be adopted explanatory of the Constitution of the United States on the subject. It is doubtful if the Committee reports favorably on the bill.

FREEDMEN MATTERS.

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who left here about two weeks ago on a tour of inspection of the freedmen's schools in this and West Virginia, returned this morning, and had a long interview with General Grant. He visited a majority of the schools in Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and reports them in a highly prosperous condition. He is of the opinion that if the freedmen are properly protected in their rights by the civil authorities, the operations of the bureau might be dispensed with in the above States, with the exception of Kentucky, where they are subjected to gross outrages. The negroes are comparatively free from annoyance in the States visited.

COTTON TAX REPEAL.

The Committee on Ways and Means agreed unanimously to-day to report a bill for the repeal of the cotton tax. No bill has been agreed on, or time fixed for its report, but the bill will be reported for that purpose on Monday or Tuesday.

THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

The House Committee on Elections has decided to admit Messrs. Jones, Breck and Galaday, from Kentucky. The other Kentucky members will only receive seats, except Young, who will be excluded and the seat which he claims given to McKee, the contestant.

COMMITTEES CORRECTED.

There were transpositions of names from some of the House Committees below mentioned, as heretofore printed; therefore the publication of the following correct list becomes necessary:

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Schenck (Ohio), Hooper (Mass.), Moorehead (Penna.), Allison (Iowa), Griswold (N. Y.), Logan (Ills.), Maynard (Tenn.), Brooks (N. Y.), Niblack (Ind.)

Committee on Appropriations—Messrs. Stevens (Penn.), Washburne (Ill.), Spalding (Ohio), Blaine (Me.), Beaman (Mich.), Butler (Mass.), Kelsey (N. Y.), Phelps (Md.), Nicholson (Del.).

Committee on Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Price (Iowa), Higbee (Cal.), Donnell (Minn.), Sidney Clarke (Kan.), Mallory (Oregon), Ames (Mass.), Covode (Penn.), Pruyn (N. Y.), Van Trump (Ohio).

GEN. BUTLER ON THE CURRENCY.

Gen. Butler, in his speech in the House to-day, suggested that if Congress should enact that all National Bank bills which shall find their way into the Treasury should be retained and cancelled, and legal tender notes to the same amount issued, the whole National Bank currency would be withdrawn from circulation in our or five months and its place supplied with greenbacks. This could be done without increasing the circulation and would save between twenty and thirty millions being paid on bonds which are deposited to secure the National Bank currency. He believed, however, the country could bear one thousand millions of circulation. If that should prove at any time redundant, then that portion of it which was not needed for business purposes would be brought to the Treasury and exchanged for bonds, and when more currency became needed, bonds would be brought back and exchanged for currency, this currency to be in the legal tender currency of the Government. This would enable the Government to reduce the interest bearing debt to fifteen hundred millions, twelve hundred millions of which would be in 5-20s. This he would have changed into a long loan of thirty years, or fifty years would be better, taxable by State and municipal corporations. He was not for this generation paying all the debt. He thought it had done its share in contracting it. [Laughter.] It has been contracted with the loss of the best blood of the country, in sorrow and in travail, to save the Government for posterity. It was not fair that this generation should have all the burden of the struggle and agony and have the over-taxation. At least three things were necessary. First, to stop the contraction of the currency, which contraction amounted, last year, to one hundred millions; second, to have the gold in the Treasury sold at public auction, at fixed times; and third, to repeal the nineteen members of discretionary laws, which put the Treasury of the United States in the power of one man.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Rev. Newman Hall in the House—Hoar in the Senate—The House Committees—The Impeachment Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1867.

One seldom sees in this country a more brilliant and distinguished audience than shone around Rev. Newman Hall in the Representatives' Hall yesterday. The broad and extended galleries were all filled—filled to the last seat. The light of a mellow sunshine fell through the fretted glass of that broad ceiling upon representatives of all the Protestant sects whose houses of worship adorn this city. There, side by side, sat Wesleyan and Calvinist, the believer in Jonathan Edwards and Channing, Baptist, Episcopalian and Swedenborgian; all came to hear the voice of this excellent and eminent divine, who in serving God has not neglected at the same time to serve humanity; nay, whose service of God is in blessing man. Nor was there wanting in the vast assemblage of three thousand souls faces which are familiar to every eye in the whole reading and school blessed portion of the great republic. There the classic features of Sumner shone with approbation of the simple eloquence of goodness and truth; there the kind and speaking face of Colfax beamed with reverend attention; there the fixed and soldierly countenance of our great captain was seen among the rest who now heard commands from a greater than all earthly power. Scholars, statesmen, divines, the high and the lowly, the rich and the poor here for the hour forgot all distinctions and as one listened to the good tidings of great joy that shall be unto all nations. Nor was this vast expectant throng disappointed. The sermon was worthy and the speaker equal to the occasion. "Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free." The exposition included lucid and inspiring views of civil and religious liberty as the pillars of the State. But the Whole was full of a gracious spirit of love; it was crowned by an earnest and thrilling appeal to each one *personally* to offer himself a living sacrifice on the altar of Christ, the great emancipator, the liberator of humanity—He whose divine heart throbbed in compassion and bloody sweat over a world lying in wickedness, and who gave himself a ransom for that dying world. The sculptured roof of that great temple never echoed to a proclamation so inspiring as this coming from the King of Kings and Lord of all. Every one was charmed with the simple and impressive manner of the speaker. He concluded his sermon by an appeal for peace and good will toward all men; that between the old and the new worlds, and especially between America and England, there might flow peace like a river, and that the sky of their future might be spanned by the rainbow, telling that the wreck and desolation of war had ceased forever.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE.

But if such were yesterday, what can one say of to-day in the same great Hall? Packed full in every corner, the galleries groaning and steaming, the corridors full of an eager and vociferating mass of politicians, lobby-men, radicals, copperheads, women and boys—everywhere the inquiry, What are they doing? What does the Committee report about the impeachment? All the doors open as though it were July instead of November; the diplomatic galleries filled with ladies; foreigners eager to see and hear natives equally intent—representing every place from New Archangel to New Orleans. Verily, in a large experience and observation of crowds and sights one seldom sees one more exciting. In the House itself there was more interest for the moment to know what the Judiciary Committee would repor, than how the Speaker made up the

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

This is ever a matter of great interest and importance. There seems to be an intense anxiety to get placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, which as statesmanship of the country is to develop itself there. The room of that Committee is the workshop for the best work of the session, if it isn't, it ought to be. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was last Spring transferred to the Senate. This left the Chairmanship vacant, and by succession it belonged to Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts. But, as this correspondence predicted, he did not receive it. Nor did Gen. Garfield, whom the public finger had pointed out as the man—he will, at the next session, probably be changed for bonds, and when more currency became needed, bonds would be brought back and exchanged for currency, this currency to be in the legal tender currency of the Government. This would enable the Government to reduce the interest bearing debt to fifteen hundred millions, twelve hundred millions of which would be in 5-20s. This he would have changed into a long loan of thirty years, or fifty years would be better, taxable by State and municipal corporations. He was not for this generation paying all the debt. He thought it had done its share in contracting it. [Laughter.] It has been contracted with the loss of the best blood of the country, in sorrow and in travail, to save the Government for posterity. It was not fair that this generation should have all the burden of the struggle and agony and have the over-taxation. At least three things were necessary. First, to stop the contraction of the currency, which contraction amounted, last year, to one hundred millions; second, to have the gold in the Treasury sold at public auction, at fixed times; and third, to repeal the nineteen members of discretionary laws, which put the Treasury of the United States in the power of one man.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Rev. Newman Hall in the House—Hoar in the Senate—The House Committees—The Impeachment Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1867.

One seldom sees in this country a more brilliant and distinguished audience than shone around Rev. Newman Hall in the Representatives' Hall yesterday. The broad and extended galleries were all filled—filled to the last seat. The light of a mellow sunshine fell through the fretted glass of that broad ceiling upon representatives of all the Protestant sects whose houses of worship adorn this city. There, side by side, sat Wesleyan and Calvinist, the believer in Jonathan Edwards and Channing, Baptist, Episcopalian and Swedenborgian; all came to hear the voice of this excellent and eminent divine, who in serving God has not neglected at the same time to serve humanity; nay, whose service of God is in blessing man. Nor was there wanting in the vast assemblage of three thousand souls faces which are familiar to every eye in the whole reading and school blessed portion of the great republic. There the classic features of Sumner shone with approbation of the simple eloquence of goodness and truth; there the kind and speaking face of Colfax beamed with reverend attention; there the fixed and soldierly countenance of our great captain was seen among the rest who now heard commands from a greater than all earthly power. Scholars, statesmen, divines, the high and the lowly, the rich and the poor here for the hour forgot all distinctions and as one listened to the good tidings of great joy that shall be unto all nations. Nor was this vast expectant throng disappointed. The sermon was worthy and the speaker equal to the occasion. "Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free." The exposition included lucid and inspiring views of civil and religious liberty as the pillars of the State. But the Whole was full of a gracious spirit of love; it was crowned by an earnest and thrilling appeal to each one *personally* to offer himself a living sacrifice on the altar of Christ, the great emancipator, the liberator of humanity—He whose divine heart throbbed in compassion and bloody sweat over a world lying in wickedness, and who gave himself a ransom for that dying world. The sculptured roof of that great temple never echoed to a proclamation so inspiring as this coming from the King of Kings and Lord of all. Every one was charmed with the simple and impressive manner of the speaker. He concluded his sermon by an appeal for peace and good will toward all men; that between the old and the new worlds, and especially between America and England, there might flow peace like a river, and that the sky of their future might be spanned by the rainbow, telling that the wreck and desolation of war had ceased forever.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE.

But if such were yesterday, what can one say of to-day in the same great Hall? Packed full in every corner, the galleries groaning and steaming, the corridors full of an eager and vociferating mass of politicians, lobby-men, radicals, copperheads, women and boys—everywhere the inquiry, What are they doing? What does the Committee report about the impeachment? All the doors open as though it were July instead of November; the diplomatic galleries filled with ladies; foreigners eager to see and hear natives equally intent—representing every place from New Archangel to New Orleans. Verily, in a large experience and observation of crowds and sights one seldom sees one more exciting. In the House itself there was more interest for the moment to know what the Judiciary Committee would repor, than how the Speaker made up the

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

This is ever a matter of great interest and importance. There seems to be an intense anxiety to get placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, which as statesmanship of the country is to develop itself there. The room of that Committee is the workshop for the best work of the session, if it isn't, it ought to be. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was last Spring transferred to the Senate. This left the Chairmanship vacant, and by succession it belonged to Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts. But, as this correspondence predicted, he did not receive it. Nor did Gen. Garfield, whom the public finger had pointed out as the man—he will, at the next session, probably be changed for bonds, and when more currency became needed, bonds would be brought back and exchanged for currency, this currency to be in the legal tender currency of the Government. This would enable the Government to reduce the interest bearing debt to fifteen hundred millions, twelve hundred millions of which would be in 5-20s. This he would have changed into a long loan of thirty years, or fifty years would be better, taxable by State and municipal corporations. He was not for this generation paying all the debt. He thought it had done its share in contracting it. [Laughter.] It has been contracted with the loss of the best blood of the country, in sorrow and in travail, to save the Government for posterity. It was not fair that this generation should have all the burden of the struggle and agony and have the over-taxation. At least three things were necessary. First, to stop the contraction of the currency, which contraction amounted, last year, to one hundred millions; second, to have the gold in the Treasury sold at public auction, at fixed times; and third, to repeal the nineteen members of discretionary laws, which put the Treasury of the United States in the power of one man.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Short Session of the Senate.

Col. Stokes, in the House, Makes an Explanation.

Adjournment Till Saturday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1867.

SENATE.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate copies of any papers on file in regard to Fitz John Porter's request for a review of his case.

The Senate adjourned till Friday, having been in session just ten minutes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to Saturday, and asked unanimous assent that no business be done on Saturday, but that the House shall adjourn until Monday.

Mr. HARDING objected to the latter part of the proposition.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved a suspension of the the rules, which was done, and his motion agreed to. So the House virtually adjourned till Monday.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of State, in reference to the filling of a promulgation by the State Department of the supplementary Reconstruction bill, and the joint resolution to carry into effect the several Reconstruction bills. Laid on the table.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of March 11th, 1867, with a statement of the expenses incurred for revenue cutter service for 1866. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

Mr. STOKES, by leave, made a personal explanation in defense of his colleagues and himself, explaining that he could with a clear conscience take the test oath. He also defended Gov. Brownlow, eulogized colored men, and expressed the hope that the other ten States would come in with substantially the same Constitution as Tennessee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied, defending his own course in objecting to the swearing in of the members. He thought that the inconsistency and absurdity of the action of the House in the Kentucky case. The gentleman (Mr. Stokes) had deserted his colors in 1861, and now he had only black men to support him and send him to Congress. The old State of Tennessee had not been attacked here. It was only the false and fabric State government set up by the gentleman (Mr. Stokes) and his friends on the foundations of old and glorious Tennessee.

RESOLUTION CALLED UP.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which a resolution of his was, on July 11th, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring that the bondholders of the Government should be borne equally; that taxation should be in proportion to the property held, and exemption of any material portion of the wealth of the country from taxation in proportion to taxes is wrongful and unjust, and should be avoided; and that to carry out those views the right to tax the bonds of the Government should be given in any future system for funding such bonds.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to, and the resolution remains with the Committee on Ways and Means.

DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. COVODE introduced a bill extending the act of February 28th, 1867, for the relief of certain drafted men. Referred to to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House at two o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and Mr. BUTLER finished his speech on yesterday's subject.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. BLAINE and BROOKS.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill making provision for the widows and heirs of officers in the army and navy, and establishing life insurance. Referred to Naval Committee.

Mr. MORRISSEY introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for furnishing artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors. Adopted.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill to establish a uniform time for holding elections for representatives and delegates to Congress. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to compelling National Banks to redeem their currency in coin.

Mr. SPALDING objected, and the House at four o'clock adjourned till Saturday.

WESTON, THE PEDESTRIAN.

A dispatch from Chicago states that the failure of Weston to accomplish his one hundred miles, is very generally regarded as a design on his part not to succeed, and such is the testimony of all the dispatches from the reporters with him. Believing this, the current of feeling was setting strongly against him, and the impression was very generally entertained that his reception at Chicago will be anything but cordial or flattering. A dispatch from South Bend says that Weston was exceedingly nervous and fidgetty on Tuesday. He was continually apprehensive, or seemed to be, that some one would hurt him while walking. He is irritable, and swears violently on the slightest provocation. His friends entertain fears that he will break down in mind and body on his arrival in Chicago, if not before. He remained at Calumet, Indiana, about forty miles from Chicago, Tuesday night, and will reach here by day at noon, or perhaps a little later. His wife arrived Tuesday evening.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Weston left Laporte, Ind., at five o'clock this morning, passing Calumet at eleven o'clock. He will probably stop at the Hyde Park House, five miles from here, to-night. Very extensive police arrangements are made for his arrival here at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Earnings for October—In Operation Two Hundred and Ninety Miles West of the Missouri.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, for October, were two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, of which eighty-one thousand was for government business, and one hundred and eighty-six thousand for freight and passenger traffic. The working expenses for the same time were one hundred and twenty thousand. Net proceeds, one hundred and forty-seven thousand.

The road has been open for business since October 14th to Fort Hays, two hundred and ninety miles west of the Missouri river. The track is now laid to the three hundred and fifteenth mile post, and the Commissioners have just accepted another section of twenty miles, extending to the three aundred and fifth mile post.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The U. S. steamer Onedipee, from Sitka via Victoria, arrived to-day. The English Consul from Honolulu was a passenger.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan, ships St. Mark, from New York, and Flatwick, from Hamburg, arrived here.

St. John C. Carrol, of the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, was killed by Apache Indians Nov. 8th.

The steamship Continental, from Mazatlin, Nov. 18th, has arrived. General Allen, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific, and Col. Leonard Penado, of the Mexican army, were passengers.

It is reported that the difficulties about supplies to the army in Arizona by the Custom House authorities have been satisfactorily arranged.

FROM EUROPE.

Notorious Fenian Captured.

French Evacuating Italy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOTORIOUS FENIAN CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The notorious Fenian Head Centre, Francis, who has succeeded in eluding the authorities for a long time, was captured by the police at Dublin late last evening. Papers found in his possession leave no doubt of his complicity in the recent Fenian operations.

ITALY.

FRENCH EVACUATION.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The evacuation of the Roman territory by the French troops has already commenced. Several transports with soldiers have left Civita Vecchia for Toulon, and more will follow.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, November 27—*Evening.*—Cotton closed heavy at a further decline of 1-16d; middling uplands at 7 1-16d; Orleans at 8 1-16d; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet and unchanged. Provisions and Lard declined. Beef steady at 112s 6d. Pork at 70s. Bacon dull at 47s for Cumberland cut middles. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, November 27.—*Evening.*—Consols, 94¼ Five-Twenties, 70½; Illinois Central, 86; Erie, 48.

FRANKFORT, November 27—*Evening.*—Five-Twenties, 78¾.

ANTWERP, November 27.—Petroleum lower; 43 francs for standard white.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Daniel B. Shuttleff has been nominated for Mayor of Boston by the Democrats and Reform men.

—J. H. Anthony declines the nomination for Mayor by the New York Democratic Union Convention.

—The City Hotel, at Macon, Mo., was burned on Monday. Loss about $10,000; insured.

—A gang of horse thieves was recently discovered in Jackson county, Mo., embracing about one hundred men. Five or six of them have been arrested and one shot.

—The famous letter of Grant's on the removal of Secretary Stanton, as well as the correspondence on the removal of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles, will soon be made public.

—Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Unionville, Nevada, on Tuesday. The first was accompanied by a sound like thunder. The course was north and south.

—Francis Jones, Democrat, was yesterday elected Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., by fifty majority, in a total vote of 2,042, the largest ever thrown there. The City Council is thoroughly Republican.

—Edward K. Wells, John Egan, Geo. Peebles and Bernard Nolton were under an indictment for counterfeiting and circulating National bank and postal currency, have suddenly disappeared from Albany, N. Y., on the eve of their final examination.

—George Francis Train, Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony entertained a very large audience last night at Louisville, Ky. Their speeches on Woman Suffrage were favorably received by both sexes.

—A mob took place at Riverside Park, Boston, Tuesday, between the horses of Empress McGeehan and Regulator, and the two Indians, Deerfoot and Steep Climber, who were to run three miles in one-half hour before the horses trotted six miles. The race was won by the Indians, they performing their task in fifteen minutes and sixteen seconds. The horses were sixteen minutes and nineteen and a half seconds. The race was to have been run at night, and a large crowd was present to witness it.

—The suit brought by Farran & McClear, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to recover the County Treasurer's collection of taxes paid on thirty-some thousand dollars of greenbacks as an untaxed capital, has been decided against the tax. It was held that greenbacks were but a currency, like all other issues of the United States, were exempt from State taxation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention—A Radical Majority —U. S. Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, Nov. 28.—The election returns come in slowly. Enough, however, are known to insure the Conventions by a pretty strong vote. The Radicals have a large controlling majority in the Convention, fifteen of whom are black men.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Brooks presiding, is now in session. There are seven black men on the grand jury.

RICHMOND.

New Indictment Against Jeff. Davis—He Will Not Be Tried in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, November 26.—Seddon, Letcher, and several of the witnesses for the Government were before the Grand Jury to-day, which shows that Davis will be tried on a new indictment at the March term. He will remain here several days, and will not spend the winter in Canada.

National Bank Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 27.—Three men entered the First National Bank, at Independence, this morning, at 9 o'clock, noon. While one guarded the door, the other two rifled the safe and drawers. Wm. McCoy, cashier, and the clerk were there locked up in the vault, where they remained for two hours. Stone, McCoy & Co., bankers, had just placed their funds in the vault of the National Bank for safety during the night, and these were also taken. The amount lost is not yet ascertained.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—River on a stand with three feet in the canal by the mark. Weather raw all day.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENSBORO, Nov. 27.—Twenty inches in the channel. Raining a little.

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 27.—About four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Light rain.

Theodore Parker Among the Negroes.

What he did for the poor negroes of Boston, in the long years, when it was the test of every man in America how he treated a person of that race, I once had an opportunity of judging. In the year 1852, when I was preparing to leave my home in Virginia to go to the University of Cambridge, a negro woman belonging to my father requested me to try and find out, if possible, something about her husband, who had fled from a neighboring estate, and was supposed to be harbored in Boston. A stranger in Boston, I tried to find the man, but without success, for the negroes were naturally suspicious of any stranger inquiring after a fugitive, and put me as often as they could in the wrong path. At length I applied to Theodore Parker for aid. He went with me through all the negro quarters and hiding places, and I then learned how deep and far the pulses of his heart had gone. His free was familiar in lanes and cellars where a face of respectability could not have been induced to enter. Wherever he came there was a reverential hush, as if an angel had entered, and eyes grew moist for the joy of seeing him. Some of them seized his hand, and held it in silence on their breasts, or bathed it with tears. He said, "Here you legitimate seeking fugitive, you do not fear him." They did not dream of fear, but told me what they knew of the man, and would, I am persuaded, if I had held handcuffs in my hand. As he left those humble rooms where he had been eyes to the blind and feet to the lame, the blessings of those who had been ready to perish came upon him in the fervent "God bless you, sir," which came in broken utterance from each lowly heart.—*M. D. Conway, in Fortnightly Review.*

—In Worcester, MASS., last Thursday afternoon, a man named Curtis, whose wife had separated from him three times on account of his brutal behavior, proceeded to the house of a friend at which she was stopping, met her in a room where another female lay sick, and fired three shots from a pistol at her, until he shot her dead. The murderer then escaped, and is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning.

—"May your whole family be jammed into one coffin," is an expressive Chinese oath.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

No Paper To-morrow.

In order that all persons connected with the GAZETTE establishment may properly enjoy the National Thanksgiving Day, there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

City Convention of the Labor Reform Party—James Blackmore Nominated for Mayor, Samuel Allinder for Treasurer, and T. W. Wrighs for Controller.

Pursuant to adjournment the City Convention of the Labor Reform Party met last night in the Firemen's Association Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Municipal offices. George Babef, Esq., editor of the *Evening Advocate* presided, and Mr. H. B. Hagey was designated as Secretary.

The roll was called, and the following delegates were found to be present.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

First Ward—Ed. Sullivan, Geo. Baber.
Second Ward—Samuel Steel, H. B. Hagey.
Third Ward—Wm. F. McBride, John Harlan.
Fourth Ward—Joseph Tatem, John H. Shelton.
Fifth Ward—1st Precinct—James Stevens, John Steel. 2d Precinct—Joseph Dunn, Samuel Ellison.
Sixth Ward—1st Precinct—Wm. A. McLaughlin, George Snowden. 2d Precinct—Samuel Lambert, W. D. Reiter.
Seventh Ward—Francis Hanlin, B. A. McGinty.
Eighth Ward—Adam Trinckley, J. D. Evans.
Ninth Ward—Wm. R. Reed, Matthew Gregg.
Tenth Ward—John M. Eakinan, Peter Rattigan.
Oakland Township—James Bowen, Joseph Wise.
Pitt Township—Wm. Printer, Henry A. George.
Lawrenceville—1st Precinct—James F. Allen, John F. Smith. 2d Precinct—G. W. Cuthbertson, ——.

After a few pertinent remarks from Mr. Baber, and other gentlemen present, a motion prevailed to proceed with nominations. The following gentlemen were nominated:

For Mayor—James Blackmore.
For Treasurer—Samuel Allinder, E. A. Frethy.
For Controller—E. A. Frethy, Thomas W. Wright.
For Attorney—Hill Burgwin, William I. McGinn, J. Alvin Euwer.

On motion the nominations were closed. Mr. Frethy withdrew his name as a candidate for Treasurer, and there being no opposition to Mr. Blackmore for Mayor or Mr. Allinder for Treasurer, both were nominated by acclamation amidst much applause. The Convention then proceeded to nominate by marking the candidates for the offices of Controller and City Attorney with the following result.

For Controller—Thomas W. Wright 20, ——; E. A. Frethy, ——.
For Attorney—Hill Burgwin, 21, ——; Wm. I. McGinn, 3; J. Alvin Euwer, 3.

The ticket nominated stands thus: For Mayor, James Blackmore; for Treasurer, Samuel Allinder; for Controller, Thomas W. Wright; for City Attorney, Hill Burgwin.

On motion of Mr. McBride, all the delegates present pledged themselves to support the ticket nominated.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their choice: S. S. Lambert, John D. Evans, Edward Sullivan, William Reed, W. F. McBride and George Baber.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint at his leisure, a City Executive Committee, consisting of two members from each election district, to serve during the ensuing year. The Convention then adjourned.

Sixth Ward Nominations.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward in meeting at the School House, last evening—Jared M. Brush presiding, and J. R. Newman acting as Secretary—suggested the following persons as candidates for the offices designated, nominations to be made by ballot on Saturday evening next between the hours of four and seven o'clock:

SELECT COUNCIL—1st precinct: A. M Brown; 2d precinct: James P. Tanner—two to be nominated.

COMMON COUNCIL—1st precinct: Jared M. Brush, John Rebman, Charles Jeremy, D. L. Fleming; 2d precinct: Robert Robb, Wm. Barnard, Dr. Jas. M. McCandless—five to be nominated, three in the first precinct and two in the second.

ALDERMAN—Joseph A. Butler.

CONSTABLE—1st precinct: John Marshall, Thomas Roberts—one to be nominated; 2d precinct: W

1786. **PROSPECTUS.** 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, entered the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful special to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and palatable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man, for it gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and sentimental items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The usual monthly or weekly list of prices current are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the value of property at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are determined that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

and one to the getter up of the club.

☞ *For specimen copies of either Daily or eekly, address the proprietors,*

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 54 and 56 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

A WRITER in the *Chronicle* advocates a repeal of the Consolidation Act. Since Allegheny refuses to join the corporation, it is urged nothing is to be gained by taking in the townships lying between the rivers.

THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL has voted $118,476.45 to pay the Kane police of 1861, for services rendered in resisting the passage of Northern troops through the city, and for the time their office would have continued if not disbanded, as they were by General Banks.

PEOPLE are comforting themselves that, under the Sherman treaties, our troubles with the Indians are over. A few of the nearest tribes have probably agreed to be quiet during the winter, on condition of receiving arms and ammunition and provisions to supply them through the winter and enable them to resume operations in the spring. Indians seldom fight in the winter. The snow betrays them, and there are no leaves, grass or herbage to afford concealment. They usually make peace in the fall, if they can gain anything by it. But the latest and most reliable accounts describe Arizona as completely overrun by the most barbarous race of savages on American soil. Scarcely a road or foot path is free from the Apache Indians; and the military force and system provided for the defense of the inhabitants have not yet been of the slightest avail. Governor McCormick, in his last address to the Legislature, draws a sad picture of the current troubles and their effect upon the prosperity of the Territory; and a body of citizens have presented an address, stating that unless speedy assistance is given them, the whole region must be abandoned.

NATURALIZATION.

There is considerable discussion growing out of the recent Fenian executions in England, on the subject of Naturalization. The laws of England provide that a foreigner, on trial within the realm, is entitled to a mixed jury, one-half English and the other half citizens of the country to which he belongs. Col. JOHN WARREN, as a naturalized citizen of America, claimed this right, but was refused on the ground that "a born subject of the British crown can never, by any act of his own, escape from his allegiance!"

The London *Telegraph* says:

"A subject of Great Britain cannot, by a process of mere denization abroad, throw off all his obligations to his native land. For example, it is well settled that, where war breaks out between two States, a person who has changed his domicile from the one to the other cannot lawfully take up arms with the country of his adoption against that of his birth."

In this case the British Government practically claims the right to execute, for treason, any man once its subject who might be found fighting against it.

Is it not singular that after whipping England twice, and after all the negotiations, treaties and diplomatic relations we have had with her, that our right to naturalize British subjects and receive them as citizens should still be an open question?

The last war with England was supposed to settle this, and all kindred questions; but British authorities, even ALISON, assume that the treaty of peace settled nothing; that it was only an adjournment of questions at issue. Lord ASHBURTON, in his treaty made with WEBSTER, maintains the British right to search our vessels, because of the immense emigration of her people to this country, and because a native of Great Britain always owes her the duty of serving her in war. This right of search was maintained and exercised as late as Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration. With other nations we have taken very decided ground on this question. KOSZTA, a Hungarian, emigrated to this country, and declared his intentions to become a citizen. He visited Smyrna, and was seized by the Austrians, as a subject. Captain INGRAHAM, U. S. N., demanded him and threatened to take him by force. He was delivered up to us, and Congress voted Captain INGRAHAM a medal for his conduct.

England naturalizes the subjects of other nations. Would she recognize the right of these nations to hang, as traitors, such naturalized citizens, if taken in war against their native country, in favor of the country of their adoption? Considering that this government was controlled by the Democracy—that only friend of the Irishman, for seven terms, or twenty-eight years, immediately preceding Mr. LINCOLN'S election, it is marvellous that this question should have been left unsettled. No wonder Mr. LINCOLN'S administration was embarrassed by British arrogance, while intestine war made us unable to resent it, when the party in power, during this long term of peace and prosperity, neglected, or feared to reap the fruit of the victory of 1812, by specific assurance of protection to our naturalized citizens.

THE METEORIC SHOWERS.

The recent Meteoric showers have directed popular curiosity to a topic in which scientific men have only recently taken a general interest.

If any of us turn for information on this point to the text-book in which he studied Astronomy at College, he will probably find it dismissed with a few paragraphs, stating that little is known about it, and perhaps offering the conjecture that Meteorites are stones cast from volcanoes in the Moon. It is only within the past two or three years that universal interest has been felt in the subject, and that it has acquired an equal attraction for the general reader, and the student of Science, while it is noticeable that professional Astronomers have here departed from their custom, and announced the results of their observation in a popular form, so that little is known on the subject, of which the reader may not have received some hint from his newspaper.

These observations of the last few years, as he must have noticed, have developed some extraordinary facts, and still stranger theories.

What can be more startling, than the assumption that the Sun's heat is kept up by an incessant shower of Meteorites on its surface; falling like a pelting storm; and producing heat, in the same way that a cannon ball does when it strikes an iron target and is picked up partly fused, after the concussion. The Sun sends out heat enough to warm many million such worlds as ours, and it has done so from the earliest times.

Since it can be proved, that if the whole Sun had been created of the very best coal, and kindled six thousand years since, it would not have given out the heat it actually has and does, the question arises, "Where does the fuel come from?" and the answer of recent investigators is, "*From the Meteorites.*"

Again, what are we to believe, when we are now informed, that the Comet, which we have held, on the faith of our school books, to be an eccentric, but harmless visitor, containing no matter, so dense as a smoke-wreath, is a near relative to the "falling stars," the great Comet of '62 being considered "nothing else than one of the August Meteoroids, and probably the largest of them all"? We are now told to look on Comets, as in general, traveling the same paths, and armed with the same destructive powers, as the so-called "Moon stones," which occasionally descend on the Earth's surface.

Twenty years since such statements would have been received with derision; but within a short time they have commenced to command the attention of every one who has given the subject even cursory notice. The most recent and also the most important additions to our knowledge on this point have not yet found their way into text books, and indeed new facts are still presenting themselves so rapidly that interpretation hardly keeps pace with discovery, and it is not easy to present the most imperfect summary of our information, without introducing topics which are still the subjects of debate.

Under this caution to the reader to suspend final judgment, we may state that the "November Meteors," as well as the "shooting stars" to be seen every fine night, are believed to be minute Asteroids, a class of bodies diffused in countless numbers through the limits of the solar system, and probably beyond it. They gather in thickest swarms on certain tracks or orbits, in which they pass round the Sun, flowing through space about the central luminary like endless rivers.

The Earth, in crossing these streams in its annual course, draws the Meteorites from their paths, and their known enormous speed being suddenly checked by the compression of the air, they are ignited and the smaller dissipated in vapor, while the larger reach the ground in fragments weighing from one ounce to fifteen tons. This speed is found, on observation, to average fifteen hundred to two thousand miles a *minute*, and no doubt exists as to its adequacy to the production of light when suddenly checked.

Though their average height is over fifty miles, one of them has been known to travel from the Mississippi to the Atlantic in less than a minute, producing in every one who saw it the impression that it passed just above the house tops, an illusion like that which is said to make it difficult for the soldier not to "bew" to a shell flying high over head.

The number of these "shooting stars" which enter our atmosphere daily, and which are large enough to be visible to the naked eye, on a clear, moonless night, is supposed to exceed 7,000,000, and this will not appear contrary to common experience when it is remembered that the average number to be seen at any point on the Earth's surface is from four to eight hourly; and when it is considered what an utterly insignificant fraction of that surface is commanded by the eye of any observer.

The "streams" which we speak of, flow in every kind of orbit—direct, retrograde, parallel or inclined to the Earth's track, and generally in ellipses of great eccentricity. Upwards of fifty of these closed curves or "rings" are known to exist, and the invasion of any of them by the Earth in her motion, brings down a star shower of unusual brilliancy. The "ring" giving rise to the November meteors is a conspicuous example.

A rough illustration of the effect may be given, if we suppose ourselves to have been riding round a circular track, like a race course. Then, if we saw at one particular point of the track a long flock of birds fly across the road, in nearly a straight line, and each time we went round, met at the same point, stragglers of the same kind, we should see something very much like what occurs to the Earth every November.

If, on our thirty-third circuit, we found a flock again crossing at this point, and so on, a large flock being met at the same point every thirty-third turn, we should naturally come to the conclusion that it was the *same* flock, and the birds were flying around and around in a great ring; most of them in one long swarm, which was followed by more or less stragglers all along the line.

The application is obvious enough. The race course is our annual track; the Earth our vehicle, and the birds the "November meteors."

We have alluded to the very generally received hypothesis, that enormous numbers of Meteorites are incessantly precipitated on the Sun. We might have added that the "Zodiacal Light" is now supposed to be composed of such bodies, and to be the reservoir of this singular fuel, which keeps up the Sun's heat. Two English observers have had the good fortune to be the witnesses of a striking phenomenon referible to this cause.

While looking at the Sun through a telescope furnished with the usual darkening glasses, one of them describes himself as seeing a sudden flash of insupportable light, which made him think that the darkening glass had broken and let the sun rays fall on his unscreened eye. On examination it was found that nothing of the sort had occurred, and independent testimony established the fact of a flash on the Sun's surface (however caused) as much brighter than common sunlight than that of a dull day.

The observation, startling enough as it was, commanded more general attention from a most unforseen coincidence. All magnetic needles, observed throughout the world, were found to have been thrown, at the very time of the observation, into simultaneous agitation. The last fact suggests abundant other topics connected with this fruitful subject, which the limits of a newspaper article oblige us to leave untouched, but what little we have said leads to the curious reflection that the shooting stars belong to a class of bodies perhaps as essential to us as the Sun himself, and that very probably our existence, and that of every form of organic life on Earth, is bound up with their's.

THE DEMOCRATIC MARTYR.

We say "*the*" for, although Democracy has had very many martyrs, in the past few years, VALLANDIGHAM is *the* Northern martyr of the "lost cause," and so much insists upon his claims, as such, that quite a number who were willing to be martyrs, as soon as it would be quite safe, are now troubled at his prominence. In him the Ohio Democracy have an elephant to which it finds some trouble in assigning a place and provender. The unterrified arranged for three jubilees over the democratic successes. They were held on the wharves of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, on the evening of the 24th. The reason for the simultaneouaness was obviously to occupy the Kentucky unwashed at home, and have the report of the Cincinnati proceedings presentable to Northern people. Conciliation of the loyal sentiment of the Northern States is deemed politic; so, dividing the feast, and spreading a portion of the tables on the Kentucky shore, the managers made out their list of speakers, without including the name of the martyr, who was thus politely invited to stay at home. Mr. VALLINDIGHAM, however, is too well assured of the importance of his vocation as martyr, to be thus quietly shelved. The Cincinnati jubilee had two stands, and while Dr. KINCAID was taking the covers off the dishes, which contained the feast he had prepared for his friends, the martyr, like BANQUO'S ghost, appeared upon the platform. At once the crowd turned from the Doctor's dainties and called for VALLANDIGHAM, who quietly took possession, and unfolded the good things he had brought. When he had finished, then he passed over to the other stand, where Mr. SAYLER was dispensing bread, and the result is thus described by the reporters:

Mr. Sayler had succeeded in quieting the immense throng, after the burning of the Pendleton piece of fire works, and was entering fully into his speech when he found Vallandigham at his side, and calls from the stand for a speech from that gentleman. He immediately stopped speaking, recognizing an unwarrantable interference. Said Mr. Cook: "Proceed, Mr. Sayler," and there were calls from the crowd to "go on." But there were also calls for Val.

Said Mr. Sayler, "No, sir, I never speak for a crowd that calls for anybody else."

Said Mr. Cook, "But you must, Mr. Sayler. Mr. Vallandigham was not expected to speak until after you, sir."

Responded Mr. Snyler, "No matter; he is here. These men have called for him; let him speak."

At this point Mr. Vallandigham remarked, "Mr. Snyler, you place me in a bad position here. We have been too long acquainted for you to do so. You must introduce me to this crowd."

Mr. Snyler appeared considerably astounded at this cool way of elbowing. Without doubt he was angry at the interference. However, for the sake of harmony, he showed his Democracy by introducing Mr. Vallandigham, who proceeded to repeat his speech, evidently without much dislike for the task. When he had concluded he was lifted off the stand and carried to the Spencer House on the shoulders of his enthusiastic friends.

Evidently the Ohio Democracy have too much martyr—more VALLANDIGHAM than they can well dispose of—in their efforts to appear loyal to the Government. There is a class, and a large class, of Democrats represented by the men who carry VALLANDIGHAM on their shoulders. These wear no mask in espousing the quarrel of the South against the Government; but a majority of the party North are, or would appear to be, content that the Rebellion was suppressed. They would agree that slavery should be abolished, in name, while the ex-slaves, left without arms or votes, should still be held in practical subjection to the old slave codes. The Northern minority and Southern majority would re-establish slavery in fact and in name, and give up their claim to separate Southern government, only on condition of the complete subjugation of the North—the assurance of any legislation they might be pleased to demand and immunity in breaking any and every compact they might consider it inconvenient to observe.

THE Kentucky Democracy are in the unpleasant position of too large a majority, and are, consequently, falling out by the way. "The Union-Democratic party" proposes to the "so-called Democratic party," through Col. Jacob, to "denounce secessionism, and thank the men who suppressed the rebellion." Says Col. Jacob:

"The National Democratic Convention will be forced to repudiate the right of secession and thank the Union soldiers, or the National Democratic party will suffer defeat; the so-called Democratic party must do likewise, adopt the entire National Democratic platform, swallowing the two repugnant resolutions that condemn secession and indorse the Union soldiers and sailors, or it will be hostile to the National Democratic party, and will suffer defeat by the people of this State. Our wing of the Democracy will not unite with Dr. Buchanan & Co.'s wing until the latter consent to an honorable division of the Central and County Committees, and an explicit declaration that the proscription of and unjust warfare upon Union men shall cease."

To this the Louisville *Journal* replies:

"Col. Jacob's terms of union with the Kentucky Democracy are a general insult to the party, a particular insult to the thirty or forty thousand Conservative Unionists of the party, and their acceptance would involve the dissolution of the victorious and all-controlling Democracy, in the interest of a diminutive and diminishing fraction of its defeated adversaries. A monstrous insult to common sense, they of course will not be entertained, nor in our opinion any other terms. We decidedly object to the admission of the few yet standing aloof Conservative Unionists on any terms which reflect not only upon the patriotism of the party, but upon the political integrity of its Conservative Union members."

"A couple of female practical jokers frightened a young married woman into insanity, at Milwaukee, the other day, by telling her that her husband was dead."

Those people who find pleasure in torturing others, throgh their fears, would have made active Inquisitors had they lived in the age to which they properly belong.

An exchange says that "prize fighting is the twin sister of universal suffrage," and another remarks, "of course, for black eyes and noes are the result of each.

EDITORIAL CONTEST.

Editors of the Gazette—SIRS:—The ladies hold a Fair next week in City Hall for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital on Second street. The object is to provide for the sick poor who may desire admission, and the Pathics have united in order that if the drugs be given in Homeopathic dose, the charities shall be of the Allopathic order. The ladies of neighboring towns and villages join, and those of Mansfield have a dressing gown, slippers, smoking cap and meerschaum for the most popular editor, in Pittsburgh, i. e., the editor having the most votes.

They had resolved to make no public appeal in favor of any individual, and to leave the award to the spontaneous action of the visitors to the Fair; but I have detected Messrs. Siebeneck of the *Chronicle*, Brigham of the *Commercial*, and King of the *Gazette*, in electioneering, each in his own behalf. They rely on their good looks, knowing the partiality of ladies for handsome men; but if this is to be ground of award, it must be apparent to all disinterested people that the contest will be between Barr of the *Post* and Mills of the *Leader*.

All our city editors are requested to forward their photographs, and any testimonials they may have, showing their claims to be considered handsome, that the public may have an opportunity of comparison. These are to be sent in on SATURDAY, December 7 h, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.

no21 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **ST. PETER'S CHURCH,** corner of Grant and Diamond streets.—The Rev. D. C. KANE, D. D., will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY, services to commence at 10½ A. M.

☞ **THANKSGIVING**—Preaching on THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, above Smithfield, by the pastor, ALEX. CLARK. Subject: "The Red Sea Freedmen and the Dangers and Dangers of the Canaan-ward Side."

no25 b65

LODGINGS.—Two respectable gentlemen can obtain very comfortable lodgings, with fuel, gas and bath, at private family residence.

No 220 LACOCK ST., ALLEGHENY.

But a short walk from the Mand street or Sandusky Bridges.

no25 b61

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER LOVE and EDWIN W. TOWER, under the firm of A. LOVE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. LOVE, of Elizabeth.

A. LOVE.
E. W. TOWER.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1867.

THE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE GRADING, PAVING and CURBING of the following streets in the Ninth Ward, viz.: LIBRARY STREET, from Penn street to Mulberry alley; MORRIS STREET, from Penn to Smallman streets; MULBERRY ALLEY from Morris to Ruth streets; and SPRING ALLEY, from Morris to Baldwin street, are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office until SATURDAY, December 7 h, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.

no21 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

VELVET SACQUES,

CLOTH SACQUES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,

For sale at very low prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.

no23

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 Second and 119 & 121 First Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

TWO SUPERIOR

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

One Octave Walnut Case Chickering & Sons.
One Octave Rosewood Case Haven & Bacon's Make.

Both the above are in splendid order, and will be disposed of at very low figures, as the persons who have used them with me desire them to be sold at once.

C. C. MELLOR,
41 WOOD STREET.

no24 b35

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, Tanners' Scraps, Cereons, CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

LORENZ & WICHTMAN

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

NO. 32 WOOD STREET,

Next house below the St. Charles Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the trade generally. Will keep constantly on hand, for cash, a full assortment of goods required, Window Glass, single and double Lib, Plate and American Plate, Drawing, Fluted and Crown Glass, Bottle and Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicine Vials and Bottles, of all kinds. no2 b

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

my8:p96:WF

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. MARTIN, General Agent,
Office, 88 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware House, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. All losses promptly adjusted by Director who are well known to the community, and who are determined to continue the reputation which this old and reliable Company has so long enjoyed. Also offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Kidder, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James Meanley,	William R. Evans,
Jos. Woodwell,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Acklay,	Phillip Werner,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison.

D. IMBRIE,
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

W. S. JACKSON ..... ALEXANDER PEBW.

JACKSON & FREW,

(Successors to LOUGHREY & FREW,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Wareroom,

No. 102 Wood Street

☞ Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE PAD for Western Pennsylvania. no24:y

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES,

At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

Office and Wareroom—310 and 312 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Also, Marble Mantles of Parian, Statuary and Italian marble, of the latest styles, which have become discolored by smoke, dust or coal gas, can be had clean, and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

no15,d&w ALEX. SCOTT.

T. BERRY SWEARINGEN.....WM. G. M'CANDLESS.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

SWEARINGEN & M'CANDLESS,

No. 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Agents for Western Pennsylvania of

Continental Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FIRE, LIVE STOCK and all descriptions of insurance effected in responsible Companies, at lowest rates.

Jan26:y70:TTS

JOSEPH H. GAZZAM.....J. B. BUTTERFIELD.
G. H. HAYES.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 96 GRANT STREET,

Jel5:1y OPPOS. TO THE CATHEDRAL.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FURNERS, VALISES, &c.

No. 123 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Fire Irons, Britannia Ware, &c.

No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.

Remodeling and tinning Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & BUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, SUITINGS, VESTINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage.

no27:3d

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

RE-ADDING IRON STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. no22:3:44

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

CERTIFICATE No. 1702,

issued by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, November 19th, 1856, for 60 SHARES STOCK, in the name of ARCHIBALD STEWART, has been lost or mislaid, and application has been made accordingly to issue for a new certificate.

ARCH'D STEWART.

October 24th, 1867. oct26:6tpr

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 21 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 23d, 1867.

DIVIDEND No. 7 for the year ending 31st inst. Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, on the Capital Stock, payable in Cash on and after Monday, 25th instant. Free of Government tax.

JOHN S. CLARET, Secretary.

$25 FOR 14 HOURS' WORK.—A good, steady man can secure a small sum of money, two or three established paper routes. Call with or write to Publication Office, No. 84 Fifth street.

no26 b

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FURTHER REDUCTION

IN PRICES!

Our Stock all Marked Down

At prices which cannot be otherwise but satisfactory to the public.

ELEGANT SCARFS, GLOVES,
COLLARS, MUFFLERS,

And the most superb assortment of

GENT'S HOSIERY,

To be found in the city.

PROMENADE SCARFS,

The latest novelty for the Brighton Collar.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TIERDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES M. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES BLACKMORE,	JAS. M. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TIERDLE,	JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DEARE,	W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRIER,	ROBERT WRAY.

JOHN EVANS.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

1y7:w60:TU-THAS

JAMES R. CLARK,

Druggist.

No. 108 FIFTH STREET,

Offers for sale a large assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
COMBS—Horn and Rubber.

no25:TTH:8

GREEN CORN.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, put up in two pound cans, and for sale by the can or case, at the Family Grocery of

McKNIGHT & SMITH,

No. 139 Federal Street, Allegheny.

GREEN PEAS,

Just received and for sale by the case or single can, at the lowest rates, at the Family Grocery store of

McKNIGHT & SMITH,

No. 139 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FOR THANKSGIVING.

Wright's "No Pine Nitro" Minced Meat, Maltby's Fresh Canned Oysters, Winslow's Green Corn, Fresh Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, Lima Beans, Succotash and Tomatoes, Raw Sugar Cured Hams and Tongues, Shaker Dried Corn, Hominy and Grits. New London Layer and Seedless raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, &c., received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. BENSHAW & CO.,

no26 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

$25 FOR 14 HOURS' WORK.—A good, steady man can secure a small sum of money, two or three established paper routes. Call with or write to Publication Office, No. 84 Fifth street. Friday, November 29th, from 9 to 11 a. m. no26

CANTON GINGER, put up in syrup or preserved dry, and for sale by the pound; also, Dundee Marmalade, in pots, and Guava Jelly, in pound and half pound boxes, for sale by JNO. A. BENSHAW & CO.,

no14 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
no23:3t79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LECTURE ANNOUNCED by programme, on account of Mercantile Library Association, to be given

BY THEODORE TILTON,

Subject—ART OF USING THE MIND.

WILL NOT BE DELIVERED,

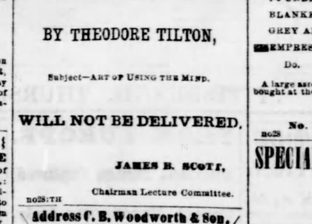
JAMES B. SCOTT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

no28:TH

Address C. B. Woodworth & Son, ROCHESTER CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 111, 113 & 115 Buffalo Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

N. Y. OFFICE,
200 Broadway.



CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS AND LAMPS,

FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.

Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at	$200	00 each.
8 " " "	140	00 "
6 " " "	100	00 "
3 Light Bracket for Gas	70	00 "
2 " " "	50	00 "
2 " " "	35	00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,

OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,

GLOBES, &c., &c., &c.,

In quantities to suit purchasers.

ARTHUR KIRK,

178 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny.

no25:n68

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

—I have just received the second lot of Breech-Loading

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,

Direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I will sell at less than half the price of those in the United States. I take the liberty of inviting to the inspection of same, who have the same make of guns, as to their superior quality and workmanship.

JAMES BOWN,
126 Wood street.

F. Rahm, of Hallman, Rahm & Co.
R. Boerne, of E. Boerne & Brother.
Wm. Graff, of Graff, Byers & Co.
Lawrence Hall, of Hall, Lawrence & Co.
Major Geo. K. Aldon, U. S. A.
John Chilcott, Supt. Allegheny Cemetery.
Flint and Green Vials, Bottle and Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicine Vials and Bottles, of all kinds. no25:tf

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

my8:p96:WF

NEW STYLES

BISMARK AND GRECIAN

SUITS,

The newest styles for the fall season, o BOYS' SUITS.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 67 St. Clair Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT WHOLESALE.

Country Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET, cor. Diamond alley.

oct19:

STAIR RODS,

In Bronze, Fire Gilt and Silver,

With Patent Fastening, which prevents the rod slipping from its place, without the use of springs, and can be adjusted in an instant.

Manufactured only by

W. T. & J. MESSERSEAU,
62 DUANE STREET, New York.

☞ Ask for MESSERSEAU'S Patent. Sold by all Carpet Dealers. oct19:d&tf

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Roomstore,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A full supply of Cooking, Heating and Parlor Stoves, Tinners, Fire Irons and stands; Fancy Oval and square Coal Vases and Hods, and Housefurnishing goods in general. Also, manufacturers of ZIMMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for cooking meats, vegetables, puddings, &c., also tenders. Also, agents for Spear's Patent Anti-dust and Gas Burner Parlor Stoves, for all varieties and sizes of coal.

Messrs. R. & S. give special attention to the manufacture of Grocers' Canisters. oct19:d&

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHEIM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donagmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stannope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1ay:y

SHEPARD'S

CRACKERS,

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

SEATON & CO.,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 124 Fourth St.

P. O. BOX, 581.....PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected. oct18:n6

**S. C. HAMS AND D

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

E. L. Davenport is playing in Cleveland.

A large lynx has been shot in Rensalaer county, N. Y.

Cincinnati wants an acqueduct to bring water from the Miami.

The first cognac brandy is said to have been made by an Irishman.

There is a German Turners Society in Batavia, on the Island of Java.

It is thought that coal was not used in Europe for fuel until A. D. 1049.

Rosa Bonheur has the Emperor's permission to hunt in the Imperial forests.

A man in Memphis is named Africa Bailey. Wonder if his children are all little Africans?

McCoy, the Steubenville murderer, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Southern Society is the name of a new Baltimore journal, which, although elegantly printed, must be, judging from its title, in a horribly demoralized state.

The Island of Toriugas was washed over by a heavy sea during the late hurricane. That can hardly be the Dry Tortugas now.

It is denied once more that Secretary Seward has any designs on Cuba. What's the Cuba to him or he to the Cubs.

Admiral Tegethoff requests the Cubans to make no demonstrations over the corpse of Maximilian as he can't take it off the ship.

An insurrection has again broken out in Jamaica. Such things would be less common if there was a little less ire and a little more Eyre.

We understand that the great cheese at the great Exhibition, fell in being carried out and was broken. "How have the mitey fallen."

Two dollars and a half per day is the price of board at the Pharaoh House, Lennox, (formerly Thebes) Egypt.—*Boston Post.*

A New York paper thinks that it is all very well to talk of self made men, but they are just as often badly made as those who did'nt make themselves.

There must be toothache as well as honor among thieves, as one of the fraternity stole three cases of instruments from a Memphis dentist the other day.

The woolen factory of Lawrence, Kansas, is proving a success. Good for the woolen factory; as a general thing we dote on success.

The beautiful elms of New Haven, for which that town has gained celebrity, and from which it has received its side name, are said to be disappearing.

The Prince of Wales, during his six weeks sojourn in Germany, lost some twenty thousand pounds at the gambling tables of Wiesbaden and Homburg.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison received five hundred invitations to public dinners during four months in England. It would take a pretty good sized garrison to eat so many in so short a time.

An exchange predicts that Base Ball is dead, killed by pedestrianism. We think that the game, like Webster some years ago, "still lives," but it has proved the death of a great many ballists.

The last number of the *Northern Monthly Magazine* states that the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was the first newspaper started in that immense tract of country lying west of the Alleghenies. The Cincinnati *Courier* was the next, though several years later.

Cyrus Jones, of Orange, N. J., is ninety-six years old and has voted seventy-six times. That's nothing to some Irishmen in New York, who have'at been in the country a year and yet have voted almost as many times apiece as the old man.

In the Stadt Theater in New York, two new German plays have been produced. A prologue in one act called "A Day in Miramare," and a tragedy in five acts called "Maximilian," for which new scenery, costumes and music have been created.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* wants Wheeling coal men to ship coal down the river, alleging that by so doing, and always being ready for a rise, they could put coal into the lower markets several days before Pittsburgh merchants would be able to.

A ferocious fight between a bull and a bear took place at the fair grounds in St. Josephs, Mo. Seats were provided for some three thousand people, but, much to the credit of the population of St. Joe, only some five hundred people were present. The bear—a 1,000 pounder—was badly beaten by the bull, which was a Mexican one, used to fights.

The peculiarity of sheep was shown recently near Grand Haven, Michigan, where several hundred of them were on a scow crossing the water. One sheep jumped high in the air, coming down in the water, and at once nearly a hundred were in after him, the rest only being kept back by force. The first was drowned, and as many others as could follow his example.

Policemen should be set to watch the penitentiary, or some one will steal it. Thieves are carrying off such large things now-a-nights. Recently we have heard of a board walk and even of a whole frame cottage being stolen, but we think La Grange, Mo., has the most Sampsonian thieves extant. They stole a steam engine out of a slaughter house recently, and are going to take the slaughter house next. The engine evidently was a *bona fide* portable one.

A peddlar named Kane was found on Saturday morning lying in front of his hotel, in St. Louis, much mangled, having fallen from a second story window. He gave the following account of the mishap, which we clip from the *Missouri Democrat*:

"On Friday night he went to bed under the influence of liquor. While he was asleep two men picked the lock of his door and raising him threw him out of the window, after robbing him of $750. The police, of course, set to work to find the robbers, and two men were arrested, but not being identified by Kane, they were released. On examining the room it was observed that the bureau drawers had been opened and the things tossed about in confusion, and the $750 was found under the bed. The probability is that the burglar who attacked Kane was that terrible fellow known as 'the man-with-the poker,' and that in his delirium he had fancied himself assailed, and jumped out of the window. His injuries are quite serious, and he was sent to the Sisters' Hospital."

The absurd misuse, or rather abuse, of French terms is shown in London in the case of opera singers. Jenny Lind, a Swede, was M'lle Lind; Lucca, a German, was also M'lle Lucca, as were hosts of Italians, and as is now Miss Kellogg, the American. Why, if they cannot give the national synonym of Mademoiselle, can they not use the vernacular to all, instead of using a foreign word, to be mispronounced by many, and to give to a large portion of the small boys the idea that all singers are named Milly. Jungfer Lind would be a little hard to pronounce, and Frau Kapp Young is not euphonious to untrained ears, but every one knows what Miss means, and we do not think the word any more elegant for being mispronounced in a foreign tongue.

The New York *News* gets off some jokes every day. The following are specimens:

The national game for winter—snow ball.

Edward Hetz is a new zither player from England. His works are Hetzithers, Hetzithera (et cetera.)

Speaking of the opera, it is remarked that, good as Miss Kellogg was, she can not Kapp Young.

There is an old Scotchman on the Island of Arran who slept with Robert Burns, and has lived to one hundred years to tell of it. If he tells the truth he lied.

Now if any other paper in the world gets off as many and as bad jokes as that every day we would be pleased to find out what one it is.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the Voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. to15eod

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Foundery and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for CLIFFORD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:r52

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Sill Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. WAREHOUSE: No. 61 FIRST AVENUE and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myf6:d&wT

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly power, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. no21d&T

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

mh28:r52 PITTSBURGH.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my21:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS.

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

including U. S. SIXES OF 1881:

do. do. 5-20s;

U. S. FIVES 10-40s.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. jan30:tf

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without Interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. J. GILLESPIE,
JOHN H. DALZELL, A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. ALEXR. BELL.

Stockholders to whom we make REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe, Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Coldwell, Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell, Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell, A. M. Brown,
E. M. Felton, Thos. Ewing.

DOLLAR

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$3,222,906 54.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALSHER.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Hacketh, A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock, Robert Robb,
James Herdman, John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley, James Marshall,
James R. D. Rhodes, Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Fenneck. Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson, Robert C. Loomis,
Irvin A. Bentley, Henry Logan,
John C. Bindley, Peter A. Masters,
George Black, Joan Marshall,
Hill Burgin, Wm. P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier, John B. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton, Urmsby Phillips,
John Evans, Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie, Wm. E. Sproule,
William B. Haven, Alexander Tindle,
Peter R. Hunter, William Tindall,
Richard Mayo, Isaac Whitner,
James D. Kelly, Wm. F. Wyman.

TREASURER—CHARLES SOLTAU.

SECRETARY—JAS. H. D. MEEDS. v1:

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

67 Fourth Street,

Nearly Opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY, from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This institution respectfully offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, a fund which will be a resource when needed, and bear interest instead of remaining unproductive.

Board of Managers:

PRESIDENT:

GEORGE A. BERRY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, JR.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

D. E. McKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY, WM. A. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, JOHN HARPER,
JNO. S. DILWORTH JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLSOM, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, E. C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.

SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. mh14:y329

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Deposits received and six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Monday and Thursday.

DIRECTORS.

G. Wettach, J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ashley, Frank Fleeter,
Alexander Morse, D. Dehaven.

JOHN L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. my24

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN

BONDS, STOCKS,

AND REAL ESTATE,

Apollo Building, Fourth St.

Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 6 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets. Orders promptly attended to. no18:ly

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,

STOVE HEATER,

WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,

And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 107 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. no12

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

THE NEW

BOULEVARD SKIRT,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

In Plain, Braided and Embroidered.

Also, Real Tartan Cashmere Hose,

In all colors and sizes; best assortment we ever had. Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' & Misses' Underwear,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Traveling and Fine Shirts,

COLLARS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

SOCKS, &c.,

TOGETHER WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

Of every description.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, ETC.

MERCHANTS FROM CITY AND COUNTRY are specially invited to come and examine our goods. We feel confident we can suit all, and will sell

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

oct5

FURS! FURS! FURS!

DENTON, DICKSON & MECKERT.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of

FURS,

To which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.

Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

no25

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Goods, Cassimeres, Suitcts, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Nubias, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods. Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CLAIB'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON.

J. G. STEPHENSON.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MISSES' UNDERWEAR,

BOYS' UNDERWEAR,

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

A complete line of sizes, in

SILK, ALL WOOL AND MERINO.

At prices as low as before the war.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

no25

THE NEW

"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,

ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

ALEXANDER and

COURVOISIER KIDS,

NEW STYLES OF TRIMMINGS,

Just opened at

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 Fifth Street.

no25:

JUST OPENED.

BOULEVARD SKIRTS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

TRIMMING SATINS,

COLORED VELVETS,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

16 FIFTH STREET.

no16

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

oct3:s50

FRED. ANDERSON.....THOS. C. WILSON,
(Late of Anderson & Meyers.)

ANDERSON & WILSON,

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

129 FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield.

Just received, our Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which we are prepared to make up in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. Call and see us. oct3:s48

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 66 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. tv24

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.

5 hhds. Cuba Molasses;
50 bbls. Porto Rico Molasses;
50 " Mouth & Edge Syrup;
75 " Lowering's syrup;
15 " XX Drips do;
70 " Refined sugars;
25 " Sugar House sugar;
20 hhds. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " " Cuba do;

SCHOMAKER & LANG,

172 and 174 Wood street.

no15:

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large brick log house, with nine rooms, and good cellar; a frame bank barn, 60x70, with the best of stabling. Two apple and one peach orchard. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; the fencing is all No. 1; the soil is good and is well watered; about 200 acres cleared, the remainder in good write oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession immediately.

Also, a farm of 112 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 120 acres cleared and under cultivation, 27 acres of fine sugar white oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories, the other 1 story, with kitchen adjoining, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good running order; two young orchards of grafted fruit. The land is rolling; every acre is tillable, with limestone soil and subsoil, with never failing springs; within one hundred rods of the Penna. Central Railroad; 28 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, 60 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within four miles of Blairsville, and three miles of two stations on the Pa. R. R. Some improvements are, a new frame dwelling house and outbuilding; a new steam saw and grist mill, with two runs of burrs, two bolting cloths, and all the necessary fixtures, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees. The whole tract is underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened, and an abundance of limestone. This property will be sold on low terms, if applied for soon.

Also, the hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large four story brick building, of 24 rooms and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Clymer streets, on a lot 60 by 20; feet, and on said premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story, and a two story above; also, a frame stable 36 by 60 feet; also, a half lot, 30 by 160 feet, on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property has been lately repaired, painted and papered throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a farm of 182 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, a station on the Pa. R. R.; 100 acres of cleared land, under good fencing, the residue 82 acres in good white oak, black oak, & chesty, black oak and locust timber. This is a first rate farm, in a high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable buildings, a frame house of 8 rooms; large barn, 50 by 85 feet, and has coal and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c.

Also, a farm of 127 acres, within 1½ miles of the Penna. R. R., at Carpenter's Station, miles from the city; 100 acres of the land is cleared and under fencing, the residue of the tract in white oak timber. There is a hewed log house and barn, and a young apple orchard on the premises. It is good limestone soil, with an abundance of limestone, convenient. The never failing springs of water, and is offered at the low price of $60 per acre, on good time, because the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

For further particulars enquire of

C. H. TOWER,

no6 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au21:

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 456 acres, of which 200 is cleared, and the remainder covered with fine white oak timber. Situated in Wait Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 5 miles south of West Alexander, and ¼ of a mile from Hanaytown. Is convenient to churches and schools. There is on it two log houses, new stable and grain houses; an orchard of eight acres of young apple, pear, peaches, plums, &c.

Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

au17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

THREE-STORY

Brick Dwelling,

No. 6 Fourth Street, between Market and Ferry streets, three stories high. Store room well adapted for confectioner, or other business requiring fine fixtures. To be sold on reasonable terms, on application to

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

n 23:tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 126 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cattle. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

ap6:s65 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE.

The capable of turning 75,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large coal trade and shipping operations, and are 63 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable coal properties in Allegheny, and will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to or address A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant St., opposite Court House. se17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

All those lots of ground on Duncan and Soho Streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100 feet, extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $1,700. Apply to R. & W. JENKINSON,

se23 1-2 Fourth street.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building

CHECKS DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap16:t36

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

46 HAND STREET,

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Fine Tobacco for chewing. no7:tf

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST ALLEGHENY.

jan7:tf

STATEMENT OF THE

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

On the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages.....$234,318 65
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par.....9 000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at 104.....26,000 00
Office Furniture.....1,000 00
Cash.....30,451 86

Total Assets.....$411,194 13

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors.....$380,156 72
Amount interest Due Depositors, November 1st.....9,731 07

Total Liabilities.....$389,888 79

Balance Contingent Fund.....$ 20,305 34

The above is a true statement.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the BANK, the Bonds, Mortgages, and securities, and have found the cash, and 52nd the foregoing statement correct.

WM. PHILLEY,
H. CHILDS,
J. YORKEY, JR.

PRESIDENT—ISAAC JONES.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. T. M. Mowe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Isaac Jones, C. G. Sussey,
W. S. Coppeland, J. Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly,
W. H. Smith.

Interest allowed on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which if not drawn, will be added to the principal and COMPOUNDED. Open for deposits from 10 A. M to 2 o'clock P. M., daily; also on saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE, 63 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

no13:d&s6

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, GRATE ERONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else. mh30:tf

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Choice Wines and Liquors,

NO. 58 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, and Allegheny City, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of CATHERINE DETWEILER, late of the city of Allegheny, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. JAMES CLARK,

no6:s26 GEORGE WHITNEY, Administrators.

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS.

At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

oct26 JOHN R. & A. RIDDOCH

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CHURCH CARPETS.

In the selection of our stock we have made this a

SPECIALTY.

The largest assortment.

The most appropriate designs.

The handsomest patterns.

Of all Qualities and Styles of

CHURCH CARPETS,

To be found in this market, and offered on all Churches and Denominations at

Eastern Wholesale Prices!

All goods in our line at a great reduction from last season's prices.

OLIVER

McCLINTOCK

& COMPANY,

No. 23 FIFTH STREET.

nc20

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected

STOCK OF CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches,

Embracing the latest styles used in the churches of the Eastern cities, which we offer to

All Churches and Denominations

AT COST!

Also, all grades and widths of

Mattings Used for Churches

AT COST.

We offer all goods in our line at a great reduction from last summer's prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET.

no1:y74&eT Over Gates & Bell's

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

No. 51 Fifth Street.

CARPETS,

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

A splendid assortment of low priced

All-Wool Ingrains.

A magnificent stock of

OIL CLOTHS.

A new invoice of

Crumb Cloths, Druggets.

An extra quality of

RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no8:

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

OFFER TO CASH BUYERS

BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,

SECOND FLOOR.

oct5:T:TH:S&WT.

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING

STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking necessary for "soft mud" machines,) and tempers it thoroughly, pressing it in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the ribbed, bearing hard range, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better kinds known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1.10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and is the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

339 LIBERTY ST., 2d Story,

Near the Union R. R. Depot,

ap24:f34 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARTER'S

NEW

SHOE HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

AT

No. 47 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE OLD THEATRE,)

Where he is prepared to sell BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at less prices than can be purchased at any other house in this city. Give me a call and be convinced.

DANIEL CARTER.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILLS, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—August Hartje, President.
Jno. K. Livingston, Treas'r.
Wm. B. Riddle, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. Harbaugh, Wm. B. Harrington, John M. Fertig, C. H. Merrick.

$100 Paid for Paper Stock.

no20:eod

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Houses sold if satisfactory offer on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate and Property attended. Office, 1 3-4 FOURTH STREET. o23

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Half Spanish Segars,

Just received on consignment, will be sold as low as

Eight Dollars Per Thousand.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner of SMITHFIELD & WATER Sts.

se18

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at PETROLEUM CENTRE, on WEDNESDAY, December 4th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

One Hundred and fifty-one Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Kegler, Boiler, Tanks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distilling and Refining of Coal Oil, the property of JOHN A. CORE and HEN ELAER HAGALEY, seized and forfeited to the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

U. S. Marshal Western District Penna.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1867.

no25:3t

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

J. T. WRAY & BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO M. CONNOLLY,

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

29 and 31 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

se30:s8

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

And all colors dry or in oil.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny my16:s57

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertiliser in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published or gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertiliser, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has since large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. HUMILLER, Aytse, Champagne.
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. FRANCKEN & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Celte.
MORGAN BROS., Cadiz, Spain.
EHRARD SCHMIDT, Nuenberg, & Rhein.
A. REYNER & CO., Cremzach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., English Ales.
TURNGER & Co., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited. oct1:tf

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. B. BULGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

National Wool Growers' Association—Delegates Present—Election of Officers—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Wool Growers' Convention.

The National Wool Growers' Association, which is composed of the Executive Committees, or the Chairmen and two delegates from the various State Associations, assembled in the Monongahela House, in this city Tuesday evening, Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were present: New York—Hon. Henry S. Randall and John D. Wing; Vermont, Col. E. S. Stowell; Ohio, Hon. Columbus Delano and R. M. Montgomery; Illinois, A. M. Garland and Samuel P. Boardman; Wisconsin, Eli Stillson; Pennsylvania, Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, Gen. Harry White and James Slocum.

Hon. C. Delano offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Association be so amended that each State Wool Growers' Association connected with it shall annually appoint two members of the Executive Committee of the Association, in addition to the President of the State Association.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed the additional members of the Executive Committee thus provided for, until others shall be elected to fill their places: Norton L. Townsend, Ohio; John D. Wing, New York; J. H. Pickerell, Illinois; J. D. Hazelton, Wisconsin; John H. Davis, West Virginia; Burdit Lormies, Connecticut.

On motion Messrs. Randall, Garland and Wright, were appointed a Committee to revise the Constitution of the Association, and report at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Delano offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Association with power at their discretion to arrange with the National Wool Manufacturers, Association for a national exposition of their respective industries at such time and place as may be agreed upon.

The resolution was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Randall, Montgomery, Harris and others, after which the matter was postponed for the present.

On motion the following Committee was appointed:

Committee on Resolutions—Hon. C. Delano, of Ohio; S. P. Boarden, Illinois; Eli Stillson, Wisconsin; Thomas Sweeny, West Virginia; Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, and General Harry White, Pennsylvania; John D. Wing of New York.

Committee on Apportionment of Expenses of the Association—Eli Stillson, of Wisconsin, James Slocum, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Arch, of West Virginia.

After some discussion in regard to the interests of the Association, the Association adjourned to meet at nine o'clock A. M. Wednesday.

SECOND SESSION.

The Association convened at the Monongahela House, Wednesday morning, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Delano, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, 1. That the financial necessities of the nation rendr a tariff for revenue purposes indispensable, in order to pay our national obligations and preserve our national honor.

2. That in regard to duties on imports, Congress should exempt such articles of general necessity as are not produced in this country, and should so adjust duties on other articles as to secure fair and just protection, as far as practicable, to all products of American industry.

4th. That, considering the compact, extensive and persistent efforts of the free trade interest to destroy American industry and weaken our national resources, it is the duty of all the great industrial interests of the nation to unite in a common effort to counteract this foreign free trade principle.

5th. That we regard the present duties on wool and woolen goods as well adapted to promote and harmonize the true interests of producers and consumers of wool and woolen goods. We, therefore, have full faith in the ultimate results of this tariff, and insist that it neither be modified nor repealed until time shall fully demonstrate its effects.

6th. That the interests of Wool Manufacturers and Wool Growers, being recognized as identical, further measures seem unnecessary; that business arrangements already made in conformity to it may be encouraged, and a great branch of national industry advanced and protected.

The report of the Committee was received and the resolutions adopted.

The resolution relative to a National Exposition, which was offered at the previous session, and laid over, was then taken up, and after some discussion was adopted, and Hon. R. Randall, Hon. J. D. Wing and A. M. Garland appointed a committee in accordance therewith.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Henry S. Randall, New York.

SECRETARY—W. F. Greer, Ohio.

TREASURER—A. F. Wilcox, New York.

On motion of Mr. C. Delano, the Chair was authorized to appoint Messrs. Montgomery, Potter and Garland, or so many of the members as he thought necessary, to look after the interests of the Association in Congress.

The Convention then adjourned.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the National Wool Growers' Association, a Wool Convention was held at the Court House, at two p. m. Wednesday, which was attended generally by Wool Growers from this and adjoining counties. On motion of Dr. Le Moyne, Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. L. Greer, Secretary.

Mr. Harris, of Ohio, stated that the meeting was an informal one, assembled merely for an interchange of sentiment regarding the wool interests of the country, and it was therefore the privilege of all present to enter into the discussion of matters under consideration. He would be glad to hear from Dr. Le Moyne, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa., said the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing an expression of opinion from the wool growers present, and for the purpose of dispelling the calm which pervaded the meeting he would present a resolution. The wool growers of the county were in a very depressed state; there never was such a depression in the price of the articles as at the present time. At a gold standard wool has not been worth more than 20c for the past year. Not one-half the quantity of woolen goods was sold now that was sold during the war. In addition to this the Government has thrown a large quantity of woolen goods on the market. The manufacturers cannot sell their products and consequently cannot buy our products.

He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present low price of wool does not result from any defect in the present tariff law, but has resulted from the postponed enactment of it, thus giving opportunity to importers to glut our market with wool and woolens, causing an extraordinary and protracted ruling of low prices.

Mr. White said that as a Pennsylvanian he did not like to confine the expression to Pennsylvania alone. He was pleased to see representatives from various States of the Union, among whom was Hon. C. Delano, of Ohio, who he hoped would favor the Convention with an expression of his views.

Mr. Delano said the Executive Committee of the National Association had already met and acted upon the subjects under consideration, and that what might transpire in this meeting could not be considered as a part of the action of that Association. He wished it understood by the gentlemen present that this was a meeting of citizens friendly to the wool growing and wool manufacturing interest, and not a meeting of Executive Committee of the Wool Growers' Association. We have declared, as our opinion, that the large national debt inflicted upon the country has created the necessity for a proper and discriminating taxation upon foreign imports, and in this we do not desire that our branch of industry shall be overlooked. We do not claim for it any more excellence over other industrial branches, and neither do we ask for exclusive legislation, but we do claim equality, and shall not be satisfied with less.

We recognize the action of Congress that we have been protected; we have been long neglected, but justice, though tardy, has come at last. He advocated a union of the wool growers and manufacturers, as their interest were in common, and thought that interest could be best promoted by a unity of action. He said that the debt of the country must be paid; that repudiation was dishonorable in an individual and doubly so in a nation. The present tariff law, he said, was an effective one, and would, in due time, produce the results desired. As an evidence of its efficiency he referred to an extract from a letter written by Mr. Kirk, U. S. Consul, to Dr. Livingston, of New York, stating that "if the present tariff was not repealed the production of wool in South America would be destroyed."

He spoke of the letter for the purpose of proving that Dr. Le Moyne was eminently right in his conclusion, as to the cause of the depression in the price of wool. He could extend his remarks to a greater length, but he was speaking to an enlightened audience to whom amplification was unnecessary.

Gen. White said that he did not come to the convention for the purpose of participating in the discussion. He was not as old as some of the delegates present, and his experience in the wool business was but recent; however, his interest in it at present was a large one. This meeting he said grew out of the National Wool Growers' Association, and that body had passed a series of resolutions which might be considered the platform of the convention, and he thought the entire country would agree with the general tenor of those resolutions. A few years ago, when the Legislature failed to give that protection to wool growers that the interest required, the Association was formed. Notwithstanding the fact that manufacturing interests fell short of the agricultural interest of the Government by several million dollars, the former had been protected while the latter was not, and for that purpose the Wool Growers' Association was created. The present tariff, he said, had the effect to reduce the importation of woolen goods from the enormous sum of twelve millions to five millions dollars.

If the agriculturalists desire to have that protection to which they look their interests, they must contend for it, otherwise they would not get it.

Mr. White then called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions of the National Wool Growers' Association.

The Secretary then read the report.

Mr. White called upon Mr. Randall for an expression of his views on the subject before the Convention.

Mr. Randall hoped the Convention would excuse the account of the condition of his health.

Colonel Harris, of Cleveland, was called upon, and said he was not one of the life members of the Convention; was but a skirmisher, and objected to being placed in the front ranks. The free trade men proposed to give the wool growers a better price for their wool by placing a cheap article in the hands of the manufacturers; but the wool growers did not go to them for advice. The manufacturers were more generous, they have never, in the forty-five years of interest to have the producer protected, and have stood up nobly to the agreement entered into between the producers and themselves.

Hon. Thomas Bigham was called upon to address the meeting. He said he was not perfectly conversant with the subject, and was not a public reformer, quite it perhaps as many others present. He had heard that the wool growers had separated from the manufacturers, but was pleased to see that such was not the case. He hoped the industries would stand shoulder to shoulder. The producers and manufacturers of this country had a common interest, and unfortunate that they should not be united to bind them together. He had always belonged to that school of politics which favored the protection of home industry, and hoped he would gone farther than many of his party.

Mr. James Cooper, steel manufacturer, of this city, was next called upon. He said the call was unexpected, as he was not accustomed to public speaking, but he had always taken a delicided stand in favor of the protection of industry. He was not at present engaged in the wool growing business, but was a manufacturer of steel, and for a time was an importer, and it was thus he learned a lesson in protection from Henry Clay. After some further remarks, Mr. Cooper thanked the Convention for their attention.

Dr. George McCook was called upon and delivered a short address, which was received with applause by the Convention.

Mr. Montgomery, of Ohio, was then called upon, and entertained the Convention for a short time. He was opposed to free trade, and thought it was against every interest of this country. In the matter of wool, he said the amount of revenue that the government derived did not equal the discount on the bonds which went to Europe to pay for it. A higher tariff was required upon wool than on any other products, on account of its adaptation to transportation.

Maj. Samuel McFarland was next called upon to express his views on the subject. He said he could not identify his remarks, but would offer the following preamble and resolutions, as expressive of his views on the subject:

WHEREAS, It is manifest from the course the wool trade has assumed, that there is a class of wool growers who, being needy for money, will sell their wool as soon as it is ready for market at whatever price the manufacturers choose to pay, who are thus enabled to supply themselves with a sufficiency of stock till another clip becomes so needy for money that they are willing to sell at whatever price may be offered, and thus throughout the year manufacturers are enabled to procure wool on their own terms, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the wool growers throughout the United States to organize Associations in each county, in all the wool growing regions, for the purpose of establishing depots for the reception of wool, with a competent agent supplied with funds sufficient to advance two-thirds of the value of the wool deposited, and for the purpose of selling the wool when manufacturers are willing to pay its true value.

On motion, the resolution offered by Dr. Lemoyne was adopted.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Maj. McFarland were then taken up, and discussed at length.

Mr. Delano thought they had better not be adopted.

Maj. McFarland said that unless the wool growers took the necessary steps for their own protection, they would not be protected.

Several other gentlemen gave their views on the subject, after which Major McFarland, at the request of Mr. Delano, withdrew his resolution, and the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association having been unable to complete its business at the morning session, convened at the Monongahela House last evening at seven o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The following unfinished business was taken up and disposed of:

Mr. Stillson, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented the report of the Committee, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Association, and the assessments on the different State associations. On motion the report was received and the Committee discharged.

Gen. Harry White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Association, of which the President shall be chairman, be appointed to prepare an address to the Wool Growers of the United States in reference to their present condition, interests and necessities; and that the different newspapers of the country friendly to this branch of national industry be and are hereby requested to publish said address, and that the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the address when issued, to the members of the National Legislature as well as the resolutions this day passed by the Association.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed General Harry White, of Pennsylvania, and Hon Columbus Delano, of Ohio, as his associates on the committee.

The Association then went into an informal discussion on the propriety of holding a National Exposition of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

—The most inhuman act that we have been compelled to record in many years, transpired yesterday afternoon on Carson court, in the northwestern section of the city, and exhibits a fiendishness on the part of the miscreants rarely encountered. During the afternoon a number of white children assembled in the above court and amused themselves by playing on a dray belonging to a negro named Wm. Murray. While in the midst of their sport, Murray made his appearance with a brick in his hand, and ordered the children away. The little innocents scampered right and left, but in so doing one of their number, Anna Fitzpatrick, aged ten years, whose parents reside at No. 7, in the court, fell, and while lying upon the ground the brute Murray kicked her upon the left leg, below the knee, breaking both bones. Not satisfied with this act of brutality, he again kicked the child in the head, bruising her severely. She then ordered her away from the premises, and finding that she did not move, he attempted to drive over her, but was foiled by a lady, who rescued the child from its cruel fate. The monster was arrested and committed to jail by Alderman Reiter, being refused. The injuries of the child are of such a character that her life is despaired of.—*Baltimore Commercial*.

—A man in Schnectady having published his wife "leaving his bed and board," that lady replies in a spirit and with statements which ought to make him ashamed of himself. She says that since October, 1865, when she was married to him, he has never worked a whole month, bringing in for the support of the family some months eight dollars, but never more than twenty dollars, and in this we do not desire that our branch of industry shall be overlooked. We do not claim for it any more excellence over other industrial branches, and neither do we ask for exclusive legislation, but we do claim equality, and shall not be satisfied with less.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold in all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 *BONDS OF* 1867,

Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1867.

To-day a further decline of gold has taken place, in consequence of the firmness and the advance in United States securities in England, in the face of a decline of the English consols. The market opened at 139¾, and gradually declined to 139⅝, with sellers predominating. There exists a vague hope of those who have bought gold at the recent advances, to run up the premium once more to near 140, but unless impeachment is carried at once next Monday, there will be but little chance of accomplishing anything like a profitable rise. The condition of the money market and the general distrust in business circles has made money scarce for speculative purposes, especially in gold. The stock market is principally manipulated by bankers, brokers and professional speculators, and in gold circulation every disaffected citizen or petit capitalist who wanted to turn an honest penny or become rich at once, had a share, and it was that class that gave the gold market its firmness from time to time ever since the termination of the war; the larger operators at the gold room sold their contracts for future delivery at a lower rate than market operations, and then let the market quietly drop a few points; those who had means to await a rise were the ones that carried the gold for the brokers free of charge.

Government securities remain inactive, and if anything lower, except January and July 5-20s which are bought on account of the accrued gold interest.

In the stock market there is a very considerable and sudden rise in Merchants Union Express, and an advance of from 3½ to 4½ points was effected this morning. The movement is simply at this moment. Stocks like Corydon, that once sold at fifteen dollars, has passed its silent state, and seems to have touched bottom at 45 cents.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139½@ 139⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 107⅞; 1864, 106½; 1865, 106; Consols, 107⅛@ 107½; 7-30s, 105⅝.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	83½
Merchants Union Express	45½
Merchants Union Telegraph	32½
Erie R. R.	71½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97
Northwestern Railroad—common	67½
Northwestern—preferred	67½
New York Central	113½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30½
Michigan Southern	93½
Corydon	45
Quartz	1 10
Quicksilver	19½

—Holders of United States six per cents. of 1881, the five per cents of 1871-74, and the new five twenties of 1865 and 1867, are reminded that the transfers for the January dividend will close on Saturday next, November 30th. Holders of the seven-thirty notes who desire to convert them into five-twenties, in season for the gold dividends upon the first of January, are also reminded that this is the last week for such conversions into either registered or coupon bonds. On and after Monday next, December 2, will be continued as for the succeeding 1st of July dividend.

The New York Tribune says: The opinion is widely held among stock operators that contraction will be supported, and the currency very sensibly so as to give Le Soth more facility. The November debt statement is expected by speculators for a rise to show a decrease of $4,000,000 of currency, and is followed by a vigorous defense of the policy of contraction by the Secretary. It is thought when the subject will be left by him at the coming session of Congress, the intention given to the funding of the 7-30s and the application of any surplus revenue to the payment of the interest bearing debt.

—The Chicago *Republican*, of Tuesday, reports money matters, in that city, as follows:

The week opens with a general quiet prevailing in financial circles. There is, with one or two exceptions, report business light and the demand for money less active than on Monday. The favorable weather has given rise to colder weather will stimulate a more active demand for money than the present, but the close of navigation, which will probably not be long deferred, will diminish the wants of dealers in grain. How we shall get on with some of the carrying a considerable amount of grain paper, which is held on speculation. The rates for money is about unchanged, and varies from 7@8 per cent. per annum, according to the quantities of undoubted responsibility, and prime business paper is negotiated without difficulty. Second class names cannot obtain loans unless they are able to put wide margins. The rate of interest is steady at 10 per cent. per annum. On the street money commands 1½@2 per cent. per month. There is an increasing demand for money for shipment to interior points.

—Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Tuesday: There is still an active demand for money, to which all branches of business are represented, but the pork packing interest is now the leading one, and considerable currency is being drawn to the country to move the hog crop. On the other hand there were some receipts of currently from the country to-day to purchase exchange. On the whole, the money market, although close, is not quite as stringent as it was last week. In the open market there are plenty of first class paper to be had at 12@18 per cent., and as satisfactory paper at 1@2 per cent. per month. There is less doing in call loans, although the demand is good at 10 per cent. on good collateral.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Flour moderately active at $7.50@7.75 spring extras. Wheat steady at $1.81@1.82 for No. 1 and $1.72@1.73½ for No. 2, closing firm at $